ENGLAND'S CASE STATED.

A BLUE BOOK REGARDING VEN-EZUELA'S BOUNDARY,

The Evidence from the Enrilest Times to 1400 Presented and Analyzed from the British Point of View - A Summary of the Argument Against Venezuela.

LONDON, March 6 .- The Blue Book, entitled ocuments and Correspondence Relating to the Question of the Boundary of Guiana and 'enezuela," was issued by the Covernment tonight. The volume consists of 443 folio pages, with a separate book containing nine maps. The book opens with a preliminary statement of forty pages, dealing with the history of the terstories from 1520 until the issuance of her 800. The book is divided according to historreum 1848 to 1798, and from 1798 to 1840. after that period references are made to variconstantions and despatches. The report concludes with a brief summary. The prelimpary matter is summarized thus:

The purpose of the present statement is to explain a general outline of the position of Great Britain in the long-pending dispute with Venzuela as regards the boundary between British julana and that country. The territories now been discovered before 1520. Between the date the Dutch occupied portions of this territory, the extent of such occupation by each country to be a matter of consideration.

In 1580 the united provinces of the Netherlands threw off their allegiance to the Spanish crown, and a war ensued which lasted almost uninterruptedly for seventy years. In January, 1648, peace was concluded by the treaty of Manster, by which Spain acknowledged the independence of the Netherlands, and the two countries respectively confirmed their then possessions on the South American continent. from 1648 to 1796, with the exception of the sterval between 1781 and 1783, the Dutch rehad occupied prior to the treaty of Munsin it. In 1796 the territory now known as British Guiana was acquired by Great Britain. That acquisition was recognized and confirmed by a treaty concluded in 1814. in 1810 Venezuela revolted, but her independent existence, spart from the United States of colombia, by which she was for a time merged. did not commence until 1830, and was not formally recognized by Spain until 1845. It is therefore held that the following conclusions have been clearly established:

"First, that prior to 1500 the Dutch had stablished themselves on the coast of Guiana. "Second, that prior to 1596 the Spaniards ad established no settlements in Guiana.

"Third, that by 1648 the Dutch settlements way from the river Maroni to the Barima, and nland to various points in the interior upon the rivers Essequibo, Luyuni, Pomeroon, Waini, and Barima and their tributaries.

"Fourth, that up to 1723 the only settlement of Spaniards in Gulana was San Thome de Guayana on the south bank of the Orinoco, originally founded in 1595 at a site shown on the

"Fifth, that between 1723 and 1796 the only Julana were those established by the Capuchin nissions south of the Orinoco in the direction of the River Yuruari and two villages on the upper Orinoco, several hundred miles above San

"Sixth, that Dutch occupation to the extent above indicated was perfectly well known in Spain, and that the attempts of the Spanish to

dispossess the Dutch had wholly failed.
"Seventh, that subsequently to 1796 Great
Britain has continuously remained in possession
and her subjects have occupied further portions
of the territory to which the Dutch established
their title.

From the first settlements to 1648 the Dutch appear to have been the first. Early in the sixteenth century they turned their attention to Guiana, and there is abundant evidence from Spanish sources that during the latter half of the century, prior to 1500, the Dutch established themselves on the coast of Guiana. In 1505 the English explorer, Capt. Charles Leigh, found the Dutch established near the mouth of the Oripoco a fact which is confirmed of found the Dutch established near the mouth of the Orinoco, a fact which is confirmed from Spanish sources. The first settlement by Spain in Gulana was in 1596, when Antonio de la Hoz Berrio founded San Thome de Guayana on the south bank of the Orinoco. A despatch from Roque de Montes, Treasurer of Cumana, to the King of Spain, dated April, 1590, shows that the Spaniards did not then hold any part of Gulana. In the early part of the seven-teenth century the various companies which were afterward merged in the great West India Company were employed in Spain. The following extracts from memoranda on Guayana, which were deliberated upon by the Spanish Privy Council, are dated 1614. They say in regard to the Dutch settlements then existing.

on Guayana, which were deliberated upon by the Spanish Privy Council, are dated 1614. They say in regard to the Dutch settlements then existing:

"It is well clear that those coasts belong to them, far from the river Maranon to the river Orinoco, and there are three or four more settlements which are very flourishing and from which they derive much utility and very good profit, with the mouths of those two rivers making themselves masters of the possessions and fruits of the natives.

"These records show that the Dutch had at this time firmly settled themselves along the coast as far as the Orinoco. In 1621 a charter of the Dutch West India Company, granted by the States General of Holland and reaffirmed in 1637, gave Orinoco as the limit of the company's territorial jurisdiction. From secret reports on the dominions of Spain in America, addressed to the Spanish Government under a date of a few years before the conclusion of the treaty of Münster, it appears that the Dutch settlements extended from close to the Amazones to the Orinoco. The whole of this is therefore clear: That prior to the date of this treaty of Münster the Dutch settlements, to the knowledge of the Spanish Government, extended on the coast as far as the Barlma and the river Amacura. The treaty concluded between Spain and the Netherlands in January, 1648, confirmed the Dutch in all the possessions they had acquired in South America and gave them liberty to make fresh acquisitions wherever the Spaniards were not already established. At the date of that treaty Spain had only one settlement in Guiana, San Thome de Guayana. After the treaty of Munster fresh negotiations were again issued by the States General to the Dutch west India Company, in which the Orinoco was again treated as the limit of Dutch in January shall be provided as hourishing greatly and attracting free immigration, bidding fair to become the most flourishing of the troujeal plantations in America. About 1604 Fathers Liauri and Vergara were sent to explore Guians with a view to s

1700 posts were established by the Dutch at places along the coast and in the interior. Three of the latter posts are named in the records, one being beyond the Cuyuni. In 1714 the provisions of the treaty of Munster expressly confirmed the treaty of Utrecht. At that date Spain had no nossession of any territory in Guiana beyond part of the right bank of the Orinoco. No Spanish settlements or missions existed in any other part of Guiana. The Initch upon the coast extended along the Orinoco into the interior to the watersheds of the Essequibo, Cuyuni, Pomeroon, and Amacura. In 1730 the Dutch West India Company, by public notice, prohibited trade on the rivers Massaguni and Cuyuni, except to its own agents. Setween 1730 and 1740 a number of Canachin missions established by the Spaniards were entirely confined to the district between the Orinoco and Yurnari. From reports made from time to time by the Director-General of the Dutch territory in the neighborhood of the affuents of the Cuyuni. Thereupon the Director-General despatched an emissary to remonstrate with the Spaniards were sttempting to encreach on the Dutch territory in the neighborhood of the affuents of the Cuyuni. Thereupon the Director-General despatched an emissary to remonstrate with the Spaniards who were reported to have replied that the whole of America belonged to Spain. These attempties of the Spaniards to extend their territory were entirely confined to the Cuyuni and at the mouth of the river Curumo, which flows into said river.

"Hetween 1750 and 1750 and 1752 the Capuchin Esters from the meaning and let the lates."

1750 the Dutch Cuyuni and at the mouth of the river Curumo. which flows into said river. "Hetween 1750 and 1752 the Capuchin "Hetween 1750 and 1752 the Capuchin Fathers from the missions applied to the Dutch "Between 1750 and 1752 the Capuchin Fathers from the missions applied to the Dutch Government for permissions to trade in Dutch Cuyuni. They were refused. In 1755 the Dutch, in order to prevent encroachments by the Spaniards on the territory of Yuruay, which they considered indisoutably Dutch territory, established a post 150 miles higher up the Cuyuni. The position of this post is shown on a sketch map. The same year the Spanish commandant on the Orinoco complained to the Dutch of disorders at Barima, showing that the Dutch then had jurisdiction there, in 1758, as appears from a Spanish official report, a question having, arisen regarding the rights of fishing, the Dutch claimed that their dominion extended from the ship's mouth or grand mouth of the Orinoco, and that they were entitled to fish in that part of the river. From a report of Gov. Cumana in 1761 to the King of

Spain it clearly appears that, with the exception of the Fort San Thome de Guayana and the missions, the Spaniards had not occupied territory on the right bank of the Orinoce and that the local Spanish authorities had been engaged in ineffectual attempts to induce the diovernment to fortify the Orinoce at Angostura, so as to prevent the Dutch and Caribs from accending the river. The report gives the names that were then known of sixteen villages or missions. Not one of the missions was extended.

tivas, so as to prevent the Dutch and Caribs from ascending the river. The report vives the names that were then known of sixteen villages or missions. Not one of the missions was extended.

"Coming to 1772, Spanish claims to the greater part of Guiana are raised in a report from the commandant of the province. An extract taken from the archives of the Indias proceeds to state that the boundaries are one. It is bounded the Guayana boundaries are one of the North by the Alamin Orean, on the south by the Alamin Orean, on the south by the Alamin Orean, on the south by the Amazons, and on the west by the file North Amazon River, an extent of territory that Spain never attempted to occupy, or even claim, unless the pretension that the whole of America belonged to the Spanish King by virtue of the Papal buil of 1490 can be regarded as a claim.

"In 1781 the Reitish captured Dutch Guiana and marked the boundary upon the const to the westward of Point Barima. A map of the newly lished in London in 1783, gives the name Barima to the river Amacurs and makes it the western boundary of the colony. The colony was restored to the Dutch in 1793 and again captured by the English in 1790. The English then marked the boundaries again. This summary of events conclusively establishes that during the same period they explored the upper portions of nearly all the rivers to a considerable extent and made settlements in the adjacent districts. Prior to 1723 there was no settlement by the Sandard and twice subsequently removed further up the river. Hetween 1724 and 1796 the Capuchin missions established sonth of the Orinoco gradually extended southward and eastward toward the Dutch had full control of the whole basin of the Capuchin and which was orbinally silunded at about the spot indicated on the sketch map and twice subsequently removed further up the river. Hetween the control of the Sandard to

"In 1810 Venezuela declared her Independence of the Crown of Spain. In 1814 treatles were made between Great Britain and the Netherlands, and the colonies of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice were retained by Great Britain. Negotiations at the same time between Great Britain and Spain resulted in a treaty by which the Spanish Government engaged that in the event of the commerce of the Spanish American possessions being opened to foreign

Spain to any portion of the territory long known as a Dutch colony it would have been known as a flutch colony it would have been raised then.

"In 1817 Gen. Bolivar, President of Colombia, with which Venezuela was then incorporated, issued an order from his headquarters at Angostura saying that the Governor of Guayana must be considered not only the Governor of the fort at Old Guayana, but also as military Governor of the Orinoco to its mouth. In 1827 an official report upon the extent and situation of the crown lands of the colony gave the boundary of the colony recognized at that date as follows: On the north the seaconst from the mouth of the river Abart to Cape Harima, near the mouth of the Orinoco, and on the west a line running north and south from Cape Barima into the interior.

exercised all the rights by which nations usually indicate claims over territorial possessions, and further that there had been continuous control over the Indians by the British. About 1831 a report was made by the Second Fiscal of the colony to the Lieutenant-Governor describing the effective control which had been exercised over the Indians by their protectors and the post holders. These reports established clearly that the Indian tribes inhabiting the country in submission owed allegiance to Great British. During this period British missionaries from time to time visited the various parts of the colonics, and their reports show that the Spanish frontier was at the head of the Cuyunt and Masarumi rivers."

From the facts detailed in this chapter, it is held, the fact is established that Great Britain on becoming possessor of the colony succeeded to all the rights of the Dutch. After 17m, it is said, Great Britain extended her settlements and continuously exercised over the territory originally claimed by the Dutch all those rights by which nations usually indicate a claim of territorial possession. Neither Spain nor Venezuela, after Venezuela's independence, says the report, had either possession of or dominion over the territory in anestion.

A part of the fourth period, after 1840, opens with an explanation that the first Schomburgh map in 1839 was not official, but an actual line prepared on the Commission's survey. The report proceeds substantially as follows:

"In 1840 and 1842 it came to the knowledge of the Government that the first Schomburgh map in 1859 was not official, but an actual line prepared on the commission's survey. The report proceeds substantially as follows:

"In 1840 and 1842 it came to the knowledge of the Government that six years before correspondence had passed between the Venezuela and how knowledge of it until it was communicated to them. Venezuela never returned a ropit to the prince. This correspondence was in no way authorized. The British Government had no knowledge of it unt

The statement here refers to Minister For-The statement here refers to Minister Fortique's remnostrance and Lord Aberdeen's reply, resulting in the removal of Schomburgk's posts. It quotes Lord Aberdeen's declaration of January, 1842, that the removal of the posts must not be understood as meaning that tireat Britain abandoned any portion of her rights in the territory formerly held by the Dutch in 1843 Venezuela renewed her application for a speedy conclusion of a treaty Minister Fortique's note of January, 1844, presented the first formal statement, calming that the territory of Venezuela extended to the Essequibo. The main grounds of the claim were that Spain was the first discoverer and occupant of the New World, statement, claiming that the territory of venerule accended to the assequibo. The main grounds of the claim were that Spain was the highest discoverer and occupant of the New World, and explored the Ortice of and all the contiguous country of the Barmia, Marcec, and Pomaroon, that at the time of the Treaty of Munster the Dutch had no possessions in Guinna, at least on the analysis of the Barmia, Marcec, and Pomaroon, that at the time of the Treaty of Munster the Dutch had no possessions in Guinna, at least on the subject of the Barmia, Marcec, and Boundary of the Barmia, Marcec, and Boundary of the Barmia, Marcec, and several to the property of the Barmia, Marcec, and the subject of the Putch had been the Spanish dominion extended as far as the Essequible, and that any possession of the Dutch westward of the First was an usurpation unapproved. Aborticen's reply to the severibus, a bistories statement of the Dutch claims is quoted as proof that Venezuela based prefensions upon allegations, which have been proceed to the process of the Common and Company through the purchase of a block of sick made by President Chauncey Missing the process of the Barmia, and Outcome the Company the Spanish and Dutch occupations, which has been of sector Portique, with the addition that Calcano reliced upon the buil of Pope Alexander VI. as imparting the process of the Company this afternoon Mr. Lepsew was a first of the Barmia and Company the Spanish and Company this afternoon Mr. Lepsew and General Pope Alexander VI. as imparting the process of the United States with John Company the Spanish of the President Chauncey Mr. The members of the Process of the United States with John Company the Spanish of the President Week, The case of the United States with John Company the Spanish of the President Week, The Case of the United States with John Company the Spanish of the President Week, The Case of the United States with John Company the Spanish of the President Week, The Case of the United States with John Company the Spanish of th

well-known general description of the Dutch

well-known general description of the Dutch colony."

From this point the statement follows the better known history of the diplomatic negotiations between Venezuela's Government and Lord Salisbury, Lord Granville, and Lord Rosebery until the rupture of diplomatic relations in 1887. Alluding to the statement of the Venezuelan claim in the note of Senor Urbaneja in January, 1887, the statement proceeds:

"The main additional grounds then put forward in support of the claim were a decree alleged to have been issued by the King of Spain in 1768, whereby Gulana was declared to be bordered on the south by the Amazon and on the east by the Atlantic. Reference to the decree shows that it has ne bearing whatever upon the question of the boundary of the Dutch colonies.

the question of the boundary of the blitch colonies.

"The next statement, that as regards the territory of the Netherlands, to whose rights Great Britain succeeded, has never been denied by Great Britain, and in no way meets the contention, supported by the evidence already cited, that the Dutch colony of Essequibo was included in the whole water shed of that river and its tributaries, and extended along the coast to the mouth of the Orineco. A further statement is that Spain, so far from consenting to usurpations, expelled them by force; it will be seen that a more accurate statement of oventa is that the attacks and encroachments of Spain on the Dutch possessions were repelled by the Dutch and British.

on the Dutch possessions were repelled by the Dutch and British.

"As regards the negotiations instituted by Venezuela in 1890 and 1893 for a renewal of diplomatic relations and a settlement of the boundary dispute, it is only necessary here to say that they failed of successful results in consequence of the persistence of the Venezuelan negotiators in asserting claims to all the territory as far as the Essequibo or its immediate neighborhood.

"The above examination shows that the main grounds upon which the claim of Venezuela is supposed to be based, so far as it has been presented to Great Britain at different times during the last fifty years, have been as follows:

"First—The original discovery and the first exploration of the South American continent by spain, which are clearly irrelevant.

"Second—The bull of Pope Alexander VI. which cannot be considered as having any real bearing upon the question.

which cannot be considered as having any real bearing upon the question.

"Third—The allegation that the occupation of Julana by the Dutch was a violation of the treaty of Munster. This allegation has been shown to be unfounded.

"Fourth—Possession and occupation by the Spaniards of the territory south of the Orinoco, including the rivers Barima, Morece, and Pomeroon. It has been shown that the only Spanish settlements there at any time were San Thome de Guyama, which was situated at the mouth of the Orinoco, and which had been moved from time to time higher up the river, as it was destroyed by the British and Dutch successively, and the Capuchin settlements situated between the Orinoco and the Tumerimo, as has been previously described.

"Fifth—That the Dutch had never had any possessions north of the Essequibo. This statement has been shown to be equally erroneous, as

been previously described.

"Fitth—That the Dutch had never had any possessions north of the Essequibo. This statement has been shown to be equally erroneous, as necusal of the whole diplomatic correspondence will show that the British Government, while insisting that the just claims of Great British would entitle her to a boundary embracing practically the whole watershed of the Essequibo, the Cuyuni, the Yuruari, the Pomeroon, the Waini, and the Barima, has been willing to agree to a boundary within those limits which would give Venezuela far more territory than that to which she can show any title.

"From the summary given of the foregoing chapter it will be seen that Great British, while maintaining her just rights has consistently shown a desire to make a fair arrangement with Venezuela as to boundary, and that the claim of Venezuela that her territory extends to the Essequibo has been based upon contentions which are in no way supported by the facts and cannot be justified upon any reasonable ground."

Part Fifth describes the maps and bases of the case. The first is an extract from the official chart of the Dutch West India Company by contemporaneous chart makers of the approximate date of 1655. It deals only with the coast line. It shows the alleged territory of the company as extending westward beyond Point Barima. The next map, by a leading Dutch geographer of 1640, is colored to show the boundary of the Dutch and Spanish colonies along the Orinoco.

a leading Dutch geographer of 1040, is colored to show the boundary of the Dutch and Spanish colonies along the Orinoco. The next map, dated 1733, was prepared for a committee of the trade plantations. It shows the Dutch boundary extending from the Orinoco to the westward of Barima. In 1748 a map was prepared by the geographer Danville, It was compiled largely from Spanish sources. This was adopted in 1796 by Father Sobreviela, a missionary having personal knowledge of Guiana. On it the boundary of Dutch Guiana starts a little to the east of Point Barima. The Dutch used this map in protesting against the proposed Spanish missions within their territory. Another map, published in 1884, from Depon's Voyage Amerique Meridionale, taken from a manuscript map in the archives at Carneas, shows by dotted lines the Dutch possessions as bounded by the Essequibo. Between that line and the Orinoco the country is marked as independent. The text has a passage saying it is agreed that Spanish Guiana, which on the maps occupies thirty leagues of coast, does not in fact occupy an inch.

The statement concludes with a repetition of the propositions maintained throughout the case, stating that the claim of Venezuela that her territory extends.

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case, stating that the claim of Venezuela that her territory extends to the Essequibo River has been based upon contentions in no way supported by facts, and cannot be justified on any reasonable ground. It is contended that the foregoing statement and the authorities cited in the documents annexed establish, if the matter is treated as one of strict right, the fact that Great Britain, as the successor to the Dutch, is entitled to the territory extending to Barima, including the watersheds of all the rivers south of the Orinoco which flow into the Atlantie. Atlantic.
The appendix of correspondence contains 235

THE NEWARK ORDERED HOME.

The Laucaster to Be the Fingship of the

WASHINGTON, March 6 .- There is much critleism among naval officers to day over the ac-tion of the Navy Department in assigning Capt. William B. Hoff to the command of the Newark now attached to the South Atlantic station, and the transfer of Capt. Yates Stirling from that ship to the old Lancaster, which is to be flagship of the station for the present. Capt. Hoff left New York with the Lancaster about four months ago, and it was the understanding that he had gone to Montevideo to take out a new draft of men for the Newark, and was to return with his ship in time for the practice cruise of the apprentices at the New port training station. The reason assigned by the authorities for relieving the Newark by the Lancaster is the fact that the station is lacking in dry docks suitable for hobbing ships of her size, and that the expense of sending her across the ocean to Cape Town twice a year for docking did not repay for the importance of having a fine flagship on the station. Admiral Norton, who commands the station, Admiral Norton, who commands the station, even waiting orders on reaching home. His successor is likely to be Commodore Phythian, now in charge of the Naval Observatory and formally Superintendent of the Naval Academy. from that ship to the old Lancaster, which is

OBJECT TO INGERSOLL.

W. C. T. U. Wants the Church Which In-vited Him to Its Pulpit to Move.

CHICAGO, March 6.- The Women's Christian Temperance Union members desire the Rev. Dr. John Rusk and the Militant Church to leave Willard Hall. Several weeks ago Dr. Rusk invited Col. Ingersoll to speak from the pulpit of the Miliinvitation. Vesterday the Executive Board of the Women's Christian Temperance Union adopted resolutions requesting Dr. Rusk to withdraw from Willard Hall and seek other quarters for the services of the church. Dr. Rusk said last night that his church would pay no attention to the request, and could not recall the invitation to Mr. Ingersoil.

Family of Seven Burned to Death. AtMa. Wis., March 6. - A family of seven perons perished in their burning home near here last night. G. Oldhouse, a carpenter, lived with nis wife and five children in a small house, Neighbors saw the building burning last night, and when the fire was out the bodies of the entire family were found in the ruins. The origin of the dre is unknown.

What the Wonderful New Invention

May Show Regarding Things We Already Know. "It is an astounding discovery one of the

most marvellous of the present age !" It was in these words that an eminent scien tist lately referred to the new and wonderful invention in photography which everybody is discussing. This great invention, as most people are aware, enables photographers to take pic tures of objects completely hidden from the sight. In a recent experiment, for instance, a portrait of a man was secured, although he was separated from the photographer by a three-inch partition. In another case a picture was obtained of all the bones, muscles, blood vessels,

well-known New York physician recently said:
"If thousands of people who are walking the
streets to-day and attending to business could
only see a photograph of their internal organs
they would be filled with slarm and dread. They
would see their liver and kidneys clog with impurities and their blood filled with deadly secretions, which poison the whole system. They
would see these delicate organs slowly but
surely giving away under this correding, poisoning influence. Oh, what an effect such a
picture would have."

The Doctor is perfectly right, but at the same
time there are thousands of people who need no
photograph to tell them that there is something
wrong with their health. They know that they
do not feel as well as they ought to teel. They
complain of tired feelings, nervousness, headaches, backaches, stomach troubles, constipation, and dull, heavy sensations. They feel miserable, but do not know why they suffer. It is
only the skilled physician who knows that these
symptoms are all caused by the liver and kidneys being out of order. When these great organs of the body fail to act properly the nealth
at twas a knowledge of this important fact that
led to one of the greatest discoveries of modern
times. For long years the brightest men in the
medical profession sought for a remedy which
would cure all these derangements of the liver
and kidneys, and at last they succeeded in finding it. This great remedy, which has proved a
blessing to thousands, is Warner's Safe Cure,
a remedy that to-day is known and honored all
over the world. No other remedy has ever
equalled it for making weak, run-down people
feel strong and well. It is universally admitted
to be the safest and best remedy for curing
every form of liver and kidney disease. It puts
an end to stomach troubies, purifies and chriches the blood, and restores lost vitality.

This great Safe Cure is not an experiment. It
has been in use for over twenty years, and has
been the means of saving millions of lives. It is
the only remedy pres

ENTERED THROUGH THE SCUTTLE. Robbed by Daylight.

The police of the East Fifty-first street station Tuesday in the house of Dr. Sidney F. Wilcox at 51 West Fifty-second street, near the Vanderbilts'. The robbers did not make much of a haul. The police say that all that was stolen were a woman's gold watch, a pin, a diamond ring, and some articles of less value, the whole

worth about \$175. Dr. Wilcox's family comprises his wife, three children, and his sister. Miss Florence Wilcox Miss Wilcox and three servants were in the thieves are supposed to have made their visit. o'clock she found her room in confusion. Draw ers were pulled out of the bureau and tossed about the floor. Miss Wilcox called for the servants, and a further examination showed that the thieves had also visited other rooms on the ton floor. They did not go below the top floor for fear of detection, it is believed. Miss Wilcox notified her brother, who was at Flower Hospital, of the robbery and he reported the

Hospital, of the robbery and he reported the matter to the police.

Detectives Quinian and Murphy, who were put on the case, found that the thieves had get into the house by the scuttle on the roof which had been left unfastened. The thieves made their escape in the same way, Footprints in the snow on the roofs showed that the men had crossed to a tenement on Sixth avenue.

The police have failed so far to get any clues to the robbers and no arrests have been made. Dr. Wilcox has offered a reward of \$50 for the return of the stolen property. The police believe that the robbery was committed by persons well acquainted with the locality of the house and knew how it could be reached over the roofs.

He Provoked His Fate by Hitting the Dog

Near school time yesterday morning a gaunt, sungry-looking dog trotted into Robbins avenue from 1-11st street. Where snow lay handy the schoolboys shied snowballs at the nondescript. l'hose who could not find any snow yelled at the homeless brute and the noise and bombardment forced him into a wild run. At 147th street a group of boys were playing marbles. By successful negotiations of 1893 for arbitration. he time the dog reached there his tongue was dog !" and all but one of them scampered away. avenue remained behind and hunted up a stone When he found one he hit the animal with it.

When he found one he hit the animal with it. The blow aroused what little spirit was left in the cur and he turned and started back. It was now the boy's turn to run, and he did the hest he could, but had gone only a short distance when the dog overtook him and caught him by the calf of the right leg.

The boy fell and the dog bit him a second time in the knee, while all the other children helped the injured boy yell. The uprain brought Policeman Noian and the dog fled. Noian chased him to a neighboring doorway and shot him. For perhaps the first time on record one builet from a policeman's pistol finished the career of an alieged mad dog.

Dr. Opdyke, who was summoned from Harten Hospital, canterized the wounds in little Banholf's leg. Both wounds were pretty severe, the boy's efforts to free himself from the dog's grip having aided in lacerating the flesh.

THE WEEHAWKEN SHOOTING. Superintendent Wattson Has a Bare Chance of Recovery.

W. G. Wattson, superintendent of the Hudon River division of the West Shore Rallroad. who was shot in the Wechawken station on Thursday afternoon by Detective Edward Clifford, still lies in a critical condition at Roosevelt Hospital. He was conscious yesterday afternoon, but the bullet had not been removed from his abdomen, and the surgeon said that he had only slight chances of recovery. The shooting was the principal topic of con-

versation among the employees at the West Shore Railroad station yesterday. All the men Shore Rallroad station yesterday. All the mon-said that Clifford's not was peculiar, as he was at all times remarkably cool. Those who talked with him fifteen minutes before the shooting say that he had shown his letter of dismissal and had said in a joking way: "Well. I hope hell let me do patrol duty around here, any way." Clifford was for eight years a Sergeant in the Wechawken police, and members of the force who were seen yesterday testify to his calmness and deliberation on all occasions. He was con-fined vesterday in the Hudson county jail. He was visited by several friends, but neither to them nor to the authorities would he make any statement, except that he has no recollection of what he did in Wattoon's office. He has not yet ongaged counsel.

GREAT PHOTOGRAPHY. TOPICS FROM STAGELAND.

THE DRAMA AS ORSERVED AT AN EIGHTH AVENUE MUSEUM.

a Cartain Batter-Mr. Crottus Is a Piny-wright of Great Industry-Mr. Gibert as the Single Actor of a Melodrama.

When a play consists of three short acts it is good to have it preceded by a curtain raiser, but there's another foot to be shod. This is realized at Huber's Eighth Avenue Museum, and, that the popular desire for "something different" may be appeased, the entertainment that supplements the drams takes place before it, and begins in another room. First, a gentleman in uniform that is gay with gold lace, cats poisons choosing from his own private stock, or from what is offered to him by his observers and making climax to his hourly collation by chewing the sulphur off as many parlor matches as will go into a drinking glass Next, an undersized "mind reader," with glow ing hair, exercises his talents by finding, while blindfolded, in the crowd around him two men who have exchanged bats. Then comes Billy stage and swing a sledge hammer at a stone he when a mighty swat has broken the stone, and left Mr. Wells introspective, the "lecturer's tones change from dispassionate description o these wonders to impassioned cries of, "The performance is now about to begin in the the-atre; buy your tickets." Given a willing disposition on the part of the possessor of such a voice, and none would wish to re downstairs "theatorium" reached, the drama is not yet. First, there trins on the stage a young woman in a dress whose purple suggests frequent washings, but a second glance does not corroborate the evidence. It looks, too, as if planned for a woman of less than this one's height; but her stockings do not show holes, so art suffereth not. She sings in a voice that is interesting in its changes from lower to upper register. Next, a heavy lady in a bright red dross sings in a dark brown voice. Finally, a light gentleman plays upon a harp, dances the while, and warbles in tones that suggest frayed gray. During the latter half of his ballad it seems as if a somersault harp and all impends, but expectation is disappointed, and he and the lady in red hammer away at jokes that were cracked long ago, finishing with a medley of songs of the stone age era. downstairs "theatorium" reached, the drama

The play which follows the olio at the Dramatic Temple in Eighth avenue is called "My Turn Next," and is acted by the Crolins Dramaconfirmed hoarseness in Fanny Herring's stock. and his standing can be better judged when it is understood that his duty is to furnish a new play for every Monday. Playwrights who do not have to interpret the chief characters in their works seven times each week day often take several days more than a week to finish a drama, so Mr. Crollus's current work may fairly be considered from the standpoint of its hearers They deem it a powerfully ingenious plot that of four men, though only one of these investit turns out in the end that the four were one, for joyful climaxes are a characteristic of the Crollus drama, and gloem is not their portion. And when that last husband is told of the mysteriously sudden death of those four chaps, how excruciatingly funny are his prementions of a shortening to his future from the same cause! What laughter isdue to that chastely original sociation of the control of the contr it turns out in the end that the four were one

purpose of the author's frequent alliteration. It should be remembered that Saturday may necessitate even more performances than the seven demanded for the week days that preceded it, that Sanday brings a "concert" of long duration, and that the week's new drama must be ready by Monday noon; so anything that assists the actor's memory is a welcome expedient. "My Turn Next" was a trial to its interpreters in one respect, and that was because of its abundance of proper names. As, for instance, the new wife was credited with four husbands, each a resident of a different town. With ordinary dialogue there is not a member of the Crolius company unable to supply lines that escape his memory, but with names of persons and places it is difficult. So the playwright makes it "formerly wife of White of Warwick." "once Mrs. Black of Brantford," and so on. With the proper names thus alliteratively paired Monday's early performances go smoothly, for it is regarded as exceedingly inartistic at Huber's to have these first trials seem at all like rehearsals.

melodrama without assistants. He is John D. Gilbert, and his first words are, "I am going to talk." After enough of remarks to justify this abrupt announcement, he says that he will essay the "returned uncle scene," No play is pecified, but a dozen are fitted. He explains but he is the uncle, and has returned to New ork many years after leaving it as a poor boy. He meets a beggar girl in Broadway - the only horoughfare, be explains, which such characters treadin melodrama and a dialogue between the two is then imitated. "My mother is at home alone," he makes the maiden say, in tones that plend and with gestures that are pitiful; "and nothing has passed her lips for four days but Paradise passed her lips for four days but Paradise Aliey. And unless some one comes." the suffering girl goes on, "she may sing it again." "Have you," asks the returned wanderer, "no father to choke her off?" It is then expisited that the mother takes in brickinying to do at home, and that provender is so low that the mother has "no one to roast but father." Finally the uncle asks the girl what she would do if he gave a dollar to her. She replies that she would drop dead, and that closes the uncle seene, the comedian adding, "Of course, he saves her life." It take a full half minute for the meaning of this to show effect on the audience, the entertainer in the mean time displaying mock forbearance, and then he becomes a heavy villain with several shades of mocking laugh. Nothing has passed this character's lips but a parade, but he browbeats the herome, whom the actor portrays as shrinking and smirking. In soliloquy he says the cards are against him, and if something doesn't turn up he will break open a box of sardiner, this last in tones of deepest desperation. Finally it is made known that the wealthy wanderer and the beggar girl are uncle and niece, and that the latter's "one small room in the Coleman House" may be exchanged to a palace. Then a happy ending is left to the listener's imagination.

The will of Loke Kennedy, who died March 1 at his home, 50 Madison street, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. He left an estate valued at \$20,000 in real and \$13,500 in personal property. He left \$2,000 to his friend, James S. Demosey, and \$1,000 to the Rev. rather Kean, paster of St. James's Roman Rev. Father Kean, pastor of St. James's forman Catholic Church, to go to the poor of the con-pregation. The residue of the estate he directs shall be converted into cash, one-third of which is to go to the trustees of St. Vincent's Retreat at Harrison, N. V., for the maintenance of his wife, and after her death the institution shall retain all that is left for its own benefit. The remaining two-thirds of the estate go to the son of the testator.

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boxes and perfume. Then the profit on toilet soaps is much greater.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI. \$136,000 FIRE IN LAIGHT STREET.

Garvin Machine Company Again Burned Out 800 Persons Lose Work, The six-story factory of the Garvin Machine 'ompany at 9 and 11 Laight street, which was burned in the great blizzard of 1888 and suffered a loss amounting to \$25,000 by fire a month ago, was totally wrecked again yesterday morning by a fire which began in the premises of the Bernard Uhlman Embroidery Com pany adjoining. That structure, also a six-story building, occupied jointly by the em-Killer Company, was also burned out by the lames. The total losses amount to \$136,000. It seemed a small fire when, a few minutes beore 2 o'clock, Policeman Offenduttel, in West Broadway, saw a thin red tongue of flame licking the glass of one of the windows on the fourth floor of Uhlman's premises at 5 Laight street, and ran to ring an alarm. By the time

or the building was on fire, and, as the flames found the elevator shaft, they swept from floor to floor, pouring out volumes of smoke, as window after window clattered down on the pavement under the intense heat.

Through the belt hole in the wall of the second floor by which the trarvin Machine Company supplies power to the firms in No. 5 the fire crept into the larger factory. The original alarm of fire was consequently followed by four others. By half past 2 the whole of the building at 5 Laight street was in flames, and already the machine shops on the York street side had caught, fire. It became evident that both buildings would be wrecked. The windows on the St. John's lane side of the building were secured with iron shutters, but the firemen who first arrived, before they were driven from the factory had unfastened them from roof to basement to permit the passage of the bose from outside. The men were thus able to attack the fire from all sides.

The twenty-five engines which responded to the fire alarms surrounded the buildings, and the firemen hustled out the occupants of a number of three-story teaements on York and Laight streets on the sides of the burning building. A water tower was planted in front and rear, and at 3 o'clock the flames on the eastern side of the building were under partial control. From the east end the fire swept toward the St. John's lane side, and the fire companies rushed to face it there.

The late is less than twenty feet wide, and on one side is a six-story building of white brick, occupied by Van Horne, Griffin & Co., plate glass manufacturers, and by the Cass Lithographing Company. Before the flremen in the lane below the building could bring their lose into play the flames shot out from twenty windows of the machine shops on the opposite side. Five minutes later the lane was a rearing furnace, and the flames shot out from twenty windows of the machine shops on the opposite side. Five minutes later the lane was a rearing furnace, and the flames shot out from twenty windo

FRANK WATSON'S ESCAPADES. He Began His Running Away from Home

Frank Watson is the son of hard-working parents living at Lorillard street and Third avenue. When only 7 years old Frank conceived an idea that he could find a better home than his parents gave him, and ran away to found the improved home, but has never lost returned to his parents, but once, when he was On his release he ran away from home three times within six months. He was sent to the Juvenile Asylum, but was not cured in the two and one-fourth years he spent there. He had been out but a short time when he ran away again, and was gone a month. He came home of his own accord, and asked for his dinner as nonchalantly as if he had just returned from school. Naturally his mother asked where he had been hasn't cost you anything for a month, Get me some dinner, will you? he answered. And he got his dinner, while his mother's question still remains unanswered. On Saturday his mother sent him to the drug store for some medicine. That was the last she saw of him until Thursday hight when she saw him in the Morrisania police station. He had been found askeep in the hay-mow of a barn in Decaturayenne, Bedford mow of a barn in Decatur avenue, Redford Park. The boy was temperarily committed to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children vesterday.

The Excise Committee of the Board of Aldernen have formulated certain requests which they will ask the Legislature to incorporate into any general excise law that may be enacted. These requests, if granted, will give to the Board of Aldermen or the Excise Board power to grant special privileges that are consistent with the general law: the right to prohibit the use of demijohns or keys or signs on the sidewalks, and the right to allow the sale of liquor in ball-rooms all hight by special permit. The Aldermen will also recommend the following points: Botel licenses to be more clearly defined; restaurant keepers allowed to sell liquor for table use on Sundays from 12 M. to 12 midnight; beer, wine, ale, and mineral waters to be salable on Sunday between 12 and 2 P. M., and 6 and 8 P. M., to be drunk on the premises, and a special license to be issued for such privilege, the buyer to be equally guilty with the seller in case of violation-; shades to be down during the hours of sale on Sundays; and heavy penalties to be imposed for selling liquor to women, drunkards, or minors. of Aldermen or the Excise Board power to grant

Want 5300 000 to Fight Tuberculosis. The adjourned conference between the committees of the State Board of Health and the city Board of Health as to the best means of cradicating tuberculosis among cattle in New York was resumed yesterday at the Academy of Medicine, At the conclusion of the conference President Daniel Lewis of the State Board of Health gave out the resolutions adopted by the conference committees, which, after rectting that tubercules is it is most common and fatal disease occurring among the inhabitants of New York State and New York city, call upon the Governor and the Legislature for an appropriation of not less than \$400,000 to secure the results already attained and continue the work for the current fiscal year. The conference committees also adopted a circular for public distribution on the question of tuberculosis in cattle and its relations to public nealth.

Another strike has been ordered among the enement cigarmakers in the Bohemian district. Yesterday the cigarmakers employed by Rosenthal Bros. in the tenement 341 East Seventy-third street, and by Landauer & Kelm in two tenements on East Sixty-third street, be-tween First and Second avenues, went on strike against proposed reductions in wages. Other strikes are threatened among the Silverthau Company's tenement clearmakers at Ninety-seventh street and First avenue, Schwarzkopt & Co.'s eigermakers on Avenue A, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets, and in a number of other tenements. About 500 men went out yesterday, and about 2,000 more are expected to follow them in a day or two.

Cigarmakers Strike.

NEWBURGH, March 6, The steamer Homer Ramsdell, which went down into the Highlands to release the icebound D. C. Miller of Poughkeepsle, returned this afternoon at 2:30. She encountered heavy fee near Pollopels Island, on the way down, but made her way steadily through it and reached the Miller. The latter had started her coffer and broke her runder chain. Repairs were soon made and the vessels reached this city. The wrecking tug William C. Chapman, also reported fast in the ice near the Miller, came along with them and went to New Hamburgh to raise the Hasbronck, which was sunk yesterday. The Ramsdell went northward to help the Chapman in case of need. The Miller's freight will be taken to New York to-night by the steamer Newburgh of the Ramsdell Transportation Company's line. Poughkeepsie, returned this afternoon at 2:30.

Steamers Iccbound in the Hudson

TRIED TO SHOOT HIS BROTHER.

Insane James Crawford Angry Recause the Brother Wouldn't Kiss Him. James Crawford, who served in the navy during the war under the name of James O'Brien. attempted to kill his brother, Thomas E. Crawford, at the home of the latter, 853 Whiten street, Jersey City, on Thursday night. James was an inmate of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten brother in this city on Wednesday afternoon, and told him he was going away. Thomas tried to persuade him to go back to the Harbor, but on finding that he was determined not to go, gave him \$5, and advised him to take care of

himself. They chaspel hands, and James, pulling his brother toward him, said:
"Kiss me good-by, Tom." Inever kissed a man in my life," answered Thomas, wrenching himself loose from James's grasp.

He hurried away, after saying good-by again.

He hurried away, after saying good-by again. He hurried away, after saying good-by again, On Thursday night, when Thomas and his wife were preparing to retire, James made his appearance. There was a strange look about him which led them to think that he was insane or had been drinking. He began to unbraid his brother for refusing to kiss him, and finally he said he would kill him, at the same time drawing a revolver. Mrs. Crawford selled his arm. Her husband rushed to her assistance, and together they disarmed him. He was arrested, and City l'hysician Everett pronounced him masue. He will be sent to an asylum.

Mrs. Beal Thought that, as They Were

Mrs. Louise Beal, 60 years old, of 57 Clinton street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Cours yesterday by Central Office Detectives Evanhoe and Daily on a charge of larceny preferred by

for some time the firm had been missing valuable samples. This had caused great inconventence. and the matter was reported to Police Head-quarters. The detectives narrowed the theils down to two scrub women, of whom the pris-

down to two scrub women, of whom the prisoner was one.

When she was arrested Thursday night, Mrs. Beal confessed that she had thaten the samples, but said that she had thought that they were of no value as they were such small pieces of silk. The detectives searched her home and found over \$400 worth of samples many of which were stolen three years ago. This caused them to believe that the woman's story was true, as, had she intended to steal the goods for the money they represented, she would have sold the samples long ago. Magistrate Cornell, however, held the woman in \$500 ball for further examination.

Louis A. Marks of the firm of M. B. & L. A. Marks, woolien commission merchants of 121 and 123 Franklin street, who failed last Saturday, with liabilities of \$80,000 and no assets in day, with liabilities of \$80,000 and no assets in sight, gave \$21,000 ball yesterday on an order of arrest in a suit brought by Blumenstel & Hirsch on behalf of Wm. Tinkham & Co. of Rhode Island, creditors for \$21,371. Plaintiffs allege that in the most three months \$30,000 worth of goods obtained by Marks on credit were immediately sent to an auction house and sold at a loss of twenty to thirty per cent. The order of arrest is directed also agains Morris B. Marks, brother and partner of Louis.

HORNELLSVILLE, March 6 .- The Democrate nave now determined on another plan of action. They will appear before Judge Bradley to-mor-They will appear before Judge Bradley to-mor-row and ask to have the election Boards in the Second and Sixth wards reconvened to make a correct return. In both of these wards the bai-lots were burned, when they should have been sent to the Board of Canvassers. Of course a correct return on the best of Canvassers. The Second ward gay bun. Republican, for Mayor, five majort, and the Sixth gave him thirteen. If these are thrown out Hathbun's majority of tweive will be overcome and Waldorf elected by six majority.

by six majority.

Since the 104th street police station has been closed to up-town tramps, they have built a shelter with stolen timber on the land of J. W. shelter with stolen timber on the land of J. N., Bryant, a coal dealer, at Pleasant avenue and 100th street. This is warmed with an old stove, and straw is used for bedding. The occupants became such a nuisance and stole so much from the neighboring grocers that the police raided it on Thursday night. The tramps all got away, The police left their but untouched in hopes of catching the occupants when they make another raid.

Strikes Against New Jersey Firms. On a complaint of the Cornice and Skylight Workers' Unions the Board of Walking Delegates decided yesterday to order strikes of members of these unions in all buildings in New York upon which men employed by New Jersey firms are working. The complaint was that the New Jersey firms are paying non-union wages.

The storm centre which was over Nova Scotta assed to the east yesterday, and the winds which had been blowing a gate from the northwest for four days subsided all along the coast and were becoming variable. The storm which was reported moving eastward from the Rocky Mountain region had its centre over Minnesota yesterday with only moderate energy. Cloudy weather and rain settled ov r the States of the Mississippi Valley and lake regions, where the temperature had risen 10° and 20°, In this city the day was fair and warmer, high-est official temperature 46, lowest 24, average humblity, 67 per cent,; who is morthwest, average velocity 10 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30,08, 3 P. M. 30,09. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sex buil 1-

 3 A M
 26
 27
 0.00 P. M
 41

 6 A M
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 40
 Average ... March 6, 1895...

landiness, with showers; warmer; southerly winds For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, cloudy and threatening, with light rain, slightly warmer, south

For western Pennsylvania, showers, southerly shifts ing to westerly winds.

For western New York, showers; warmer in east ra ortion; southwesterly winds.



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